GOD'S GCCDNESS.

BY JOHN DE WIPP.

How bright the sunshine seems to be, ne soft, still a'r impresses ine Vith awe, for tilm who lets me see Such love and bounty rare.

My soul within the seem to burn,
I long to live that I may learn
To try, and make some slight return
For all my Father a care.

Proud thoughts of solf I'll cast aside, Homility i il ir/, not pride; I il take the broie for my guide, And live for G at and man. Yet, I am weak and I may fail, My efforts prove of no avail, And make me butterly bowail That over 1 began.

Not so, oh! faithless soul. To-day Not so, oh! faithless sout. To day
God will provide for you a way
If you'll out trust him and will pray
For help and mercy seek.
His presence always is most felt
When at the cross we've humoly kne't,
Our pride all gone, with coul heart meit
Acknowleding we're weak.

He knew our weakness and he gave His best loved son that He might save Us, both from death and from the grave By conquering our worst foes.
My obligation then's extreme,
His praise shall ever be my thome, To dwell with him my con tant dream, When death mine eyes shall close.

## A TALE OF TERROR.

BY JAMES SEYMOUR.

Some years ago (said my friend, a real estate agent) I had an office on La Salle street, Chicago. To it came Mrs. Capel. whom I had known in Boston. She want-ed a house. I had one on my list in Hal-sted street. Her family consisted of herself, a child between 6 and 7, and a servant. I rented the dwelling, but was ustonished in about ten days to find her back. She stated that a portion of the premises which she did not require she had locked. By some supernatural cause the doors would fly open. She had heard some rumors in the neighborhood that the house was haunted, but paid no attention to such superst tions gossip. Then she proceeded to tell the following singular story, which I will give in her own words:

One night as Margaret, the servant, and I went up stairs I saw the door at the head stood open. We went into the extension. All was quiet, the dust lay thick on the floor and the spiders had spun the r webs across the wall, and one huge mesh work lay directly across the narrow, crooked stairs that led downward. I remember thinking as we descended that it would be a terrible place for anyone to fall. At the foot was a bit of cracked and broken flagging, and as I looked at it I fancied involuntarily the dull, sickening thud of a heavy body thrown from above the stones. The thought was so re I that it made me shudder in spite of myself, but I shook it off as unhealthy and morbid. We secure-ly fastened both doors and I began to hope that we should be troubled by no more

"On Saturday evening, wishing to finish

of the steps lay Margaret in a swoon. It was the sound of her fall that I had heard. As I approached her I found that her consciousness was beginning to return, and, at the same instant, my cars caught a faint, soft rustle in the darkness slam that resounded through the house. My foot was on the lowest step. I would

whispered; 'what you'll see there isn't | what He meant should ever be,' and she held me with a force of which I would not have believed her capable in her weak-

"'Promise me, promise me,' she whis pered. And seeing that it was the only way to calm her, I promised not to attempt to enter the extension that right.

I hetped her into her own room, shocked at the state in which I found one usually so calm and self-controlled, and I passed the hours till daylight in watching alternately with her and with Alice, who was restless and feverish and muttered to herself in her sleep. Once more that night the door opened and shut with the same foud noise as before, but otherwise we garet did not seem inclined to speak or to tell me of the cause of her downfall. She eyes fixed on the opposite wall. Toward dawn she suddenly broke the long silence

the old time by them that lived here, nor what their punishment is.'

'Hush, hush!' I answered, unwilling to encourage her talking, and to change the unwholesome current of her thoughts I drew aside the window-curtain. A faint, pallid light was already tingeing the east, the token of the coming day. The night seemed to calm the girl's worn-out nerves. She drew a long, weary sigh like a tired child, and in a few moments dropped into a deep sleep. When Alice awake on Sunday morning she proved so question which she asked me in the course of the morning frightened me with the idea that she must be worse than I had thought ber.

"Mamma, she asked, 'who is the pretty young lady that stands sometimes in the door at the head of the stairs, and looks at me so with her great dark eyes? I kept thinking of her all the time; she seems so sad and sorrowful that I can't forget about

"I supposed the child was light-headed from fever, and gave her some trifling answer. About ten o'clock, as I was passing through the upper hall, I saw that mysterious door swing back upon its hinge flat against the wall, exposing the palllike blackness of the evening before. I did not hesitate. Fortuestely my feet were clad in slippers which muffled my footfall, and, making as little noise as possible, I stepped to the landing, mounted the half a dozen stairs on the opposite side, and advanced some paces in the darkness along the hallway of the extension, when I could touch with my hand the casing at the top of the narrow, crooked stairway I have before mentioned. I paused, and, leaning against the wall, turned so as to command a view of the door which I judged must still be open, since I had not heard it shut. Strangely enough, I could see nothing in | productive of good results: any direction. I knew that a lamp was burning dimly in our upper hall, in a straight line from my standing place, but not a gleam penetrated to me.

darkness hung upon me like a corporeal

weight, and I gasped for breath with sense of suffocation in its density.

"I stood thus for some mome wished I had brought a light. The beating of my heart seemed like a companion in my solitude, and I remember laying my hand upon it to feel its pulsations. Then slowly, slowly, out of the thick air, there grew upon me a horror, an unspeak-able, awful consciousness of the presence of the Invisible which froze my blood, and chilled my life at its core. My body seemed turned to stone. All its activity was paralyzed, and had I sought to turn and flee, I knew my muscles would have failed to do my bidding, and my feet have sunk under me. I was powerless to open my lips. Only my mind was free as air to receive in every fiber this sense of unutterable terror for that instant. Fear held dominion over me. Fear, such as I had never dreamed of, ruled in every atom of my being. The sound of the shutting of a door resounded in my ears like at unexpected thing, a faint light flitted for an instant along the wall, and in its momentary gleam I saw a woman's face, a wicked face, and a girl's form, a shadow crouched at my side. The light was gone, but there still rung in my ears a long, low sob, like the cry of a lost soul, and the sickening noise of a fall on the stones

"It must have been some time after this that Margaret found me sitting on our stairs below the closed door. How I came there I do not know. She did not speak to me, for I think she knew by my face what had happened, and she followed her instinct in treating me much as I had treated her. As soon as any power of action returned to me, I resolved upon quitting the house instantly, and set about reparations for our departure with a everish activity. I could not be easy so long as we remained in the building, and we spent the few days necessary for the repacking of the furniture at Leland's Hotel, visiting the house as little as possible and never remaining over night Margaret went to her mother's to stay till she could recover from the shock to her nerves and be fit for work."

I knew it would be useless to try and ersuade Mrs. Capel that all she had reated was but the illusions of an over-yrought imagination. I released her, therefore, from the engagement, and determined to inspect the building for my own satisfaction. An old doctor who resided on West Mouroe street, in the neighborhood, to d me that the last permanent occapants of the house, before it began to bear so evil a reputation, had been two women, a mother and daughter. The mother, a widow, owned the place. was a flerce-tempered, hard woman, who scemed possessed, as the gossips said, by a spirit of unnatural hatred toward he aughter, a god with a certain sad beauty of her own, as the do for described her to me, but not right in her mind. She was not an idiot, but "lacking," the doctor termed it. As she grew into womanhood her mental deficiencies increased, and the mother, fiercely proud a piece of work with which I was busy, I in her way, could not endure the spectacle sent Margaret to put Alice to bed instead of going myself as usual. The room in which I was sitting was not directly beneath my bed-room, and I ad not hear the girl's footsteps when she left the characteristic forms to the control of the control chamber to come down. I noticed that she remained away for a longer time than common, but I supposed that the child had proved wakeful and difficult to get to sleep, and I thought little of her absence. -lept in a remote attic, lying dead at the The sound of a heavy fall on the stairs foot of the stairs. How she came by her su death startled me. Rushing out I saw death no one knew. There was nothing the door at their head again wide open, a blackness so dense that it seemed like a curtain, paipable to the touch, shut off all that might be beyond, and at the foot berself died soon after, leaving her property to a distant cousin, who resped little beneat from the house, since it soon be-

came impossible to let it. The doctor's account seemed to lend weight to the statement of Mrs. Capel. I entirely disbelieve in the supernatural, above, and the door closed with a hard and, after making an examination of the premises, was on the point of leaving, when I noticed a panel in the open door have reopened it in another second, but that had a peculiar surface. As I stood watching it, while night-shades were fall-Margaret caught my dress. | watching it, while night-shades were fall-"For the love of God, don't go,' she ling, the outlines of two figures became more and more visible. One was that of a mildle-aged woman, with a hard, fierce face, while the other was that of a young girl in a crouching attitude. When the door was closed the panel could not be een except from the extension. I examined the framework of the door, and found it to be in a rickety condition. A gust of wind from a special quarter striking the framework threw the door sufficiently aslant to free the bolt from the clasp and allow the door to swing open into the hall, and reveal the painted panel. On subsequent inquiry, I found that the extension had at one time been occupied by an artist, who, doubtless, hearing of the tragedy as related by the doctor, had painted the scene were undisturbed. The strangeness of on the panel. I also discovered that the our situation did not frighten me. I felt artist had been making experiments with myself mystified, defiant, enraged by the phosphorescent paint, and also with a events which had taken place since I en- paint that change t color at various detered the house, and I was glad that Mar- | grees of temperature. I had the framework of the door repaired and the panel taken out, and since then no tenant has did not close her eyes, but lay with her come to me with ghost stories. I have the panel at home in my parlor. In the dark, when the weather is slightly damp, by saying, musingly:

"We don't know what has been done in luminous paint used is now quite common but the artist who invented it has no idea of the supernatural sensation this early experiment made on the tenants of the Halsted Street Haunted House.

## Politeness of Clerks.

Politeness is an essential requisite to the successful clerk. There need be no cringing or undue deference, but the customer must be made to feel that the clerk's time and service are at his feverish that I kept her in bed, and a disposal, and not, as is often the case, receive the impression that his presence has most inopportunely interrupted a chat with a fellow clerk, and the sooner he buys what he wants the better; or, worse still, the quicker he leaves, whether he purchases or not, the better satisfied the clerk will be, This is entirely wrong. The clerk's employer pays him for his time, and if the employe be an honest man he endeavors to earn his salary by devoting his energies to the sale of the goods intrusted to his charge. The dawdling salesman will never rise from behind the counter. It is the brisk, alert and attentive clerk who is selected to fill a higher position when a vacancy occurs. and it is the same young man who, as the years roll by, is either admitted to partnership or starts for himself. No fortune has ever been made behind a counter, but it has been the steppingstone for more than one merchant prince. - Geyer's Stationer.

"REMEMBER to keep the Sabbath holy" should be impressed upon all. The following lines of Sir Mathew Hale show that making it a day of rest is

A Sabbath well spent
Brings a week or content
And health for the toils of to-morrow;
But a Sabbath profaned,
Whatsos er may be gained,
Is a certain forerunner of sorrow.

vailed since the meeting of the last Legislature.

THE BALLOT.

The first question touched upon by the Governor is in regard to purity of elections. He recommends the Legislature to adopt a new or different system of voting, if it is possible, thereby to more sacredly guard the ballot box, and continues:

to more sacredly gnard the ballot box, and continues:

The open charges made in so many quarters that our elections are controlled by the corrupt use of money in glaring violation of law are painful to hear and alarming if true. If false, those charges are a gross libel upon our civilization. Unfortunate for State and nation will it be if the fact is established that men are elected to positions of public trust because of their wealth or ability to use or command money for illegithmate purposes in securent place. What is known as the Massachusetts system is earnessly commended to your careful consideration. From that commonwealth we hear of little or no complaint against corrupt influences at the polls. To this important subject your best thought is invoked.

CONSTITUTIONALITY.

best thought is invoked.

CONSTITUTIONALITY.

A growing evil has been developed in more recent legislation by the enactment of laws in conflict with the Constitution of the State. This has caused very sorious embarrassment in many cases. It is very important that efforts should be made to secure the passage of laws that will stand the serutinizing test provided by the Constitution itself. The failure of so many laws in recent years for the reason suggested, somewhat weakens confidence in the wisdom of somewhat weakens confidence in the wisdom of the Legislature that enacts and the Executive who approves these measures declared to be un-constitutional. Various methods have been suggested to avoid the difficulty. I venture to very earnestly recommend the appointment of a joint committee, composed of three of the most emigent lawyers in the two houses, whose duty it shall be to carefully examine proposed legislation with a view of determining its con-

stitutionality.

A committee, whose especial work it shall be to lock up decisions of our own and other courts, can at least avoid some of the mistakes in legislation. It is not presumed that the evil can be entirely avoided, but it ought to be reduced to a minimum. The Constitution provides that no new bill shall be introduced after the first fifty days of a session small have expired. Sometimes bills are introduced for one purpose, and after the expiration of the time limited for the introduction of bills, used for a purpose entirely for-eign to the original one. This seems to me a violation of the letter and spirit of the Consti-tution, and when resorted to, raises embarcase.

tution, and when resorted to, raises embarcassing questions.

In the closing hours of the sessi mof 1887 a bilt was passed enti led "An act to provide for indeterminate sentences, and disposition, management, and release of criminals under sentences." [The Governor says that he could not approve the bill because it contained a provision under which the managers of the prisons might double the maximum penalty imposed by the law for the offense committed. I did not and do not believe that any man or set of minishment beyond that provided by law. The question of indeterminate sentences will a min come before you. It is brought to your attention by the reports of prison boards and the Board of Corrections and Charities. PAROLE SYSTEM.

Close'y allied to this is what is known as the parole system. In the State of Ohio the system of paroling prisoners has been adopted. They are permitted to go out before, the expiration of sentence, under rules and regulations established by the Board of Managers; but never until they have served the minimum time; nor can they be held beyond the maximum required by law for the offense committed. This is a measure commended by prison reform associations, and by managers of some of our measure commended by prison reform associations, and by managers of some of our
prisons. And while I am not thoroughly convinced that the anticipated benefits will be derived from its adoption, yet it is commended
to your careful consideration. If adopted
our whole prison management must be
revised and changed. In the State of Olio
they have but one board clother with authority
to grant parole to prisoners, and I am clearly
of the opinion that in order to secure a wise discretion and uniformity in practice, we must cretion and uniformsty in practice, we must consolidate and establish one single prison board, and the right to grant perole must be guarded, protected, and restricted in every particular. Another very important feature that must be embraced in this law to make it effective and useful is—provision must be made for the employment of the prisons with a firm determination to lead better lives, but they have difficulty in finding employment; they are embarcassed at every turn; their honest efforts to secure honorable employment are frustrated. And one of the greatest reforms being instituted in connection with rejeans and prisoners is to in insantly, but close investigation will satisfy guarded, protected, and restricted in every par-ticular. Another very important leature that the greatest reforms being instituted in conmection with prisons and prisoners is to
adopt means and methods whereby employment may be secured. Here is a broad
field in which reformers can and do labor. And
in this connection I desire to call attention to
the home for discharged prisoners, established in the city of Detroit through the efforts of a few Christian philanthropists. It is doing much for those who leave our prison imbued with a determination to improve their lives. The promoters of this home are not rich, and the managers are often in want of funds, sail I know of no more worthy purpose to which a small sum may be devoted. It ought not, and noust not be, made in any sense a State institu-tion. Its management and chief support must be left to private enterprise, but an appropria-tion of \$1,00 per amount will be of great ser

If the parole system is adopted those who go out under its provisions must be carefully guarded and protected. Another consideration in this proposed legislation must be carefully in this proposed legislation must be carefully investigated, and that is its constitutionality. It will be worse than necless to adopt this system, only to find, when the Supreme Court passupon it, that it is in violation of the Constitution.

The prison labor pays nearly all of the current expenses of the institution, Demands for appro-priations will be for repairs only, and it is be-lieved that \$2,000 will meet the requirements. THE STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REPORMS

THE STATE HOUSE OF CORRESTION AND REPORMATIONIA.

Your attention is very carnestly called to the report of the managers and warden of this institution. For this twenty-one months ending June 30, 1888, there was drawn from the treasury for current expenses \$100,363.74. And after deducing the amount invested in machinery, goods and materials, the excess of exps ditures over earnings for the period named was \$40,218.43, or an annual deficiency of \$2,447.

The employment of convicts has attracted

The employment of convicts has attracted widespread and earnest atention for yours. Nor are all the questions connected win the problem yet solved. Humanity dictates, and reason, as well as experience, enforces the fact that our prises population must work. Justice to the tolling millions requires that in doing this competition with tree labor should be reduced to a minimum. Yet the State must re-ceive compe sation to defray the expenses in-curred in their detention. Otherwise it will fail heavily upon those who toil by way of increased heavily upon those who toil by way of increased taxation. After giving this subject much attention, I am impressed with the belief that prison labor does not compete with free labor to the extent that is popularly supposed; because the materials to construct prisons are prepared by free labor; food and clothing are produced by free labor. Free labor superintends institutions and shops. Free men are employed as chaplains, physicians, teachers, keepers, and guards. It is doubtful whether in an economic view the prisons do not give to free labor almost as much employment as they take from it. Efforts for improving the moral and intellectual condition of the men, similar to those in force at Jackson, are constantly omployed at this institution.

THE BRANCH OF THE STATE PRISON AT MAR-

This building has ample provisions for the care and enstedy of M5 prisoners. The prison force has not been organized, partly because the building is only now completed, but largely because of the reduction in our prison population. December i, 1884, there were in Jackson and Ionia cember 1, 1884, there were in Jackson and Ionia 1,324 prisoners; December 1, 1886, but 1,080, a reduction of 1882. In Ionia the number fell off from 6.8 to 332. If the increase from December 1, 1882 to December 1, 1884, had continued we should now have a prison population of 1,762, pretty near the estimate at the time the Marquette branch was established.

The reduction the Governor attributes in part to the act passed in 1887 relative to the commens of convicted persons in the Detroit House of Correction, which was held by the Supreme Court, in connection with another act, to deny

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

SUBSTANCE OF THE ANNUAL MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

The Governor Directs Attention to the Question of Baliot Reform—Need of Greater Care in Enacting Laws—The Swamp Lands Controversy.

Gov. Luce opened his message to the State Legislature by concratulating it upon the favorable any pices under which it assembled, and reterred to the general prosperity which has prevailed since the meeting of the last Legislature.

The first question touched upon by the Governors have been made during the work of all our boards. Political favoritism never enters into their proceedings.

The first question touched upon by the Governors have been made during the last long of the last Legislature.

The first question touched upon by the Governors have been made during the criminals in one inaticution. Then make one of them more of a reformatory—between the reform school and the prison—the other more of a medium character between these two extremes. In order to adjust this question, the advisability of racrganisiders, so that authority to transfer from one to the other can be conveniently exercised. The Governor says that there is no importance in the plausible phrase that a board should be non-partisan. A majority of one of the important to the other can be conveniently exercised. The fluctuation of the institution. Then make one of them more of a reformatory—between the reform school and the prison—the other more of a medium character between these two extremes. In order to adjust this question, the advisability of racrganisidere, so that authority to transfer from one to the other can be conveniently to transfer from one to the reform school and the prison—the other made of the institution. The make of the reform school and the prison—the other more of a reform school and the prison—the other more of a medium character. So with the reform school and the prison taking the prison taking the prison taking the reform school and the prison taking the prison taking the reform taking the prison taking the reform t

never enters into their proceedings.

THE REPORT SCIPOLE.

Unusual efforts have been made during this biennial term to secure homes for the boys sent to the institution, and these efforts have been crowned with great success. While it is not true of all the boys that so to the Reform School, yet it is true that many of them go out and become active, industrious and honored citizens. The management in every respect is working wisely and harmoniously. It is fully answering the expectations of its founders, and to that school is fairly attributed the credit for a portion of the reduction in our prison population.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

This is one of the youngest of our charitable and reformatory institutions. Some of the problems connected with the care and control of this class of girls have been solved. They have availed themselves of the opportunities afforced them by this bome, and many of them have gone out to honor homes of their own, while others are doing credit to themselves and the institution in the homes of others. There is no longer difficulty in finding places for the good girls in the home. INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

longer difficulty in finding places for the good girls in the home.

THE STATE SCHOOL AT COLDWATER.

This school is still realizing all of the expectations of its most sanguine friends. The board asks for an amendment to the law permitting them to take children in certain cases where they are not dependent upon the public for support. The truth is there are cases where children are cruelly treated by their parents. It is true punishment may be inflicted upon such parents, but even this does not protect or generally benefit the child. Under such circumstances, it seems wise to permit the authorities to send the innocent children to this school, where kinder and more humane treatment will be accorded them.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

This institution is in a very prosperous and satisfactory condition. There has been a moderate increase in the number of pupils. The board estimates the same ratio of increase for the next two years. The health of the pupils has been excelent.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

This school is judiciously and well secomplishing the purpose for which it was established and is maintained.

MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANS.

On the 1st day of December there were \$30 patients being cared for at this asylum, an increase of ninety-six in two years. Two years, ago we found our asylums all full. The rapid increase of immates in the institutions led to inquiry, and the construction of cottages in the vicinity of the main buildings was suggested vicinity of the main buildings was suggested and the plan adopted and recommended by the managers of the asylums. It was believed that cottages sufficiently commodious to accommodate fifty patients could be constructed at an expense not exceeding \$330 to each patient, while the large institutions cost about \$1,00 to a patient. Appropriations were made for the construction of two cottages at Ka'annaxoo, two at Pontiac, and one at Traverse City. Most of these have beem completed and are occupied by

patients.

EASTERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM AT PONTIAC.

This was second in construction as well as in size of our insane asylums. There were 775 patients in this institution on the last day of July, 1898. This is an increase of 60 during the last year, and 185 in two years. The board asks for no direct appropriation. The cottages have been constructed and are proving ealirely satisfactory in their result.

THE NORTHERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM AT TRAVERSE CITY.

This asylum had on the first day of July, 1888, 5% rationts. There has been a rapid increase within the last two years. The territory allotted to it comprises most of the newer countries, and these are rapidly increasing in population, with a more than corresponding increase of insane. The report of the box'd will indicate the necessity for additions and point out the proposed plan for enlarging the capacity of the asylum.

for females. I hope that no money will be appropriated to extend the building of increase its espacity where now located, Several plans have been suggested to meet the emergency. The most feesible one that now suggests itself is for

in in-anity, but close investigation will satisfy inquirer that this is more apparent than. People well advanced in years, with fairing mind and strength, peevish and freiful per-haps, whom no one would have thought of call-ing insane twenty years ago, are now sent to the asylum. Many of them can receive more comasylum. Many of them can receive more comfortable care and treatment there than they
could in their homes. Ferhaps it is as well or
better that they should be the re, but it accounts,
in part, for the rapid increase in asylum population. Another thing that may have a slight
bearing upon this is the method adopted recently providing for their support. Until within
a few years the counties supported the indicent
insane in the asylums. Now the State
assumes their support after they have been
county patients two years. Under the
other aystem the Superinterdents of the Poor. county patients two years. Under the other system the Superficient ents of the Poor, fraquently under the direction of the Board of Supervisors, removed patients from the asylums Supervisors, removed patients from the asylums who had partially recovered, to save expense to the county. Now that it is paid out of the State treasury inducements to pursue this course do not exist. In the appropriations made for liss and 1888, 8636,000 was estimated and appropriated for the outpoort of State patients and the payment of officers of the asylums. And while this was quite largely in excess of the amount expended for the purpose, yet no other item added so much to the taxes of those two years as this sum. About three-fifths of the 2,400 patients in the different asylums are supported by the State. A better plant in my judgment, would be to estimate the amount required for each asylum and appropriate it, or so much of each asylum and appropriate it, or so much of it as should be needed, to that purpose.

THE UNIVERSITA.

The Board of Regents have submitted a memorial, giving a detailed statement of needs for the next two years. The special appropriations suggested appropriations appropriations made under the existing laws are \$107,000, making a total of \$321,280,

Every int-ligent citizen of Michigan shares in a common pride in this great educational insti-tution. All desire to see it prosper, but there is tution. All desire to see it prosper, but there is no denying the fact that its constantly increasing demands are somewhat disturbing the people. While its benefits are appreciated, there is yet a common belief that they are for equally disturbed. The taxes for its support are paid under a sort of mental protest. We would be gisd to see some plan adopted that would remove so far as possible this feeling. The sentiment is not confined to the ignorant, but learned and thoughtful mental protects are specially industrial to the ignorant, but learned and thoughtful mental special properties. are successfully inquiring what can be done to secure the prosperity of this great university and remove the objections; they are not so many, but they are real and not imaginary. If some method could be adopted that would indicate a gradual reduction in taxation for its support, it is believed that the public would be satisfied to the definition of the could be satisfied to is believed that the public would be satisfied to mee, its demands for a season in order to maintain its prosperity. Nearly or quite one-half of the students are residents of other States. It seems to me that a moierate increase of the amount required of these would indict no wrong upon them nor interfere with the general prosperity of the institution. And this would be in harmony with the well settled educational poice of the State. If non-resident pupils attend a graded school they are by law and custom required to pay the expense of tuition. We are glad that the reputation and character of our university is such as to aitract students from other countries and States; we are pleased to have them come to us. And it is believed that a very moderate additional charge to each one of the reduction in our prison population. December 1, 1884, there were in Jackson and Ionia 1,554 prisoners; December 1, 1886, but 1,685, a reduction of 1865. In Ionia the number fell off from 6.8 to 322. If the increase from December 1, 1882 to December 1, 1883, had continued we should now have a prison population of 1,762, pretty near the estimate at the time the Marquette branch was established.

The reduction the Governor attributes in part to the act passed in 1887 relative to the continued we of Correction, which was held by the Supreme Court, in connection with another set, to deny the Justices of the Peace the right to sentence persons convicted of offenses to the House of Correction at Ionia. He recomments the repeal of the act of 887 and the enactment of a well-guarded law that will and sorice Justices of the Peace to sentence, under certain circumstances, to Ionia, and perhaps to the branch at Marquette. It seems better that we should send the prisoners to State institutions. If practically in the counter of the large prisoners to State institutions. If practically in the counter of the large prisoners are the prisoners to State institutions. If practically in the large prisoner in the large portion of the country to support colleges by taxation. Indeed, the criginal point of our University did not contemplate supporting it so largely by this means, and the method has crept in through the additional charge to each one of the nine hundred students from a very moderate additional charge to each one of the nine hundred students from a very moderate additional charge to each one of the mine hundred students from a very moderate additional charge to each one of the mine hundred students from a very point of the mine hundred students from a very point of the mine hundred students from a very prison of the form of the country to support of our colleges by taxation. Indeed, the country to support of our large portion of the country to support of our large portion of the country to support of our large porti a very moderate additional charge to each one of the inic hundred students from alroad of the inner hundred students from alroad of the inner hundred students from alroad of the inner hundred students from become to the charge of the inner hundred students from the context of the inner hundred students from the context of the inner hundred students from the context of the contex

alumni have left its classic halls and gone out to profit by the sducation there received Cannot they be induced to do as others have, by contributing to their Alma Mater?

The estimates contemplate the construction of a new hospital, and as the campus is now nearly all occupied, the plan is to locate it outside of the University grounds. And for the purchase of these grounds and the construction of a suitable hospital it is estimated that \$45,000 will be required. Of this sum it is proposed by some of the citizens of Ann Arbor that the city will contribute \$25,000. It have no means of estimating the necessary cost of a hospital, but have no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion that a new one is sorely needed.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

But a small amount of money in addition to current expenses is now required by the Normal School. An entire appropriation of \$3,500 will meet its wants.

School. An entire appropriation of \$3,507 will meet its wants.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

This is in a presperous condition. The appropriation of \$15,00 per annum by the general government fo experimental purposes will enlarge its field of usefulness and, to a limited extent, reduce expenses heretofors devoted to experimental purposes and paid by the State. It is now fairly well equipped in all of its departments with buildings and facilities.

THE MINIOS SCHOOL AT HOUGHTON.

THE MINIOS SCHOOL AT HOUGHFON.

Last year an appropriation of \$75,000 was made for the construction of a building, and \$87,000 for current expenses. A magnificent structure has been erected and finished. A very large appropriation is now asked to furnish and equip it.

equip it.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

This is yet in its infancy. One has to see it to appreciate the necessity for its establishment and the work it is doing. Like some of our other institutions, it is full and running over. Its eaparity is supposed to be about 4.9, and it now has 450 inmates. The board will urge an apprepriation of \$12,000 to \$15,000 for the addition of a nospital outside of the main building. If this plan is adopted it will give an opportunity to provide room for at least forty where the hospital is now located on the fourth floor. The erection of such a building is commended to your favorable consideration.

A bill has passed through Congress providing for the payment of \$100 per annum tor each veteran maintained in Soldiers' Homes by States. This will contribute toward the support of Michigan's Soldiers' Home nearly or quite \$30,000 for the years of 1880 and 1890. This will, or course reduce the necessary appropriation to be made by the State

GEITYSBURG MONUMENTS.

In 1887, \$3,000 was appropriated for the erection of monuments on the Gettysburg battlefield in honor of the Michigan regiments and companies that participated in that memorable battle. The appropriation will be exhausted when the monuments are completed, and a small appropriation to provide for their suitable dedication is suggested.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF STATE BOARDS. THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

tion is suggested.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF STATE BOARDS.

To the end that a clear and definite statement of the cost of supporting each board and State institution shall appear in the appropriation bill. I recommend that the law be amended so that the expenses of the members of the boards shall be audited and paid by the respective

boards and institutions.

CHANGE IN APPROPRIATION YEAR.

In his annual report for ISSS the Auditor General recommends three appropriations for each institution and object—one for the six months anding June 30, 1889, and then one for each of the twelve months ending June 30, 1891.

While this change might to some extent simple to the six months and the six months are might be some extent at the content of the six months.

While this change might to some extent simplify bookkeeping, yet this would not compensate for the practical objections that present themselves.

A sound public policy requires that there shall be ample funds in the treasury to meet A sound public policy requires that there shall be ample funds in the treasury to ment pomptly any and all demands that may be made upon it, but it is not a wise economy to maintain an unnecessary surplus. Money should not be drawn from the people in advance of its needs. The proposed plan would place in the treasury six months expenditures beyond the amount now required. Under the present system balances in the treasury are sometimes large, but are usually small the last of Decemsystem belances in the treasury are sometimes large, but are usually small the last of December and the first of Jennary. December 22, 1888, the balance was \$4.2,30. This amount is not likely to be materially reduced before the treasury will be replenished from the taxes of 1883. The proposed change would add to the average balance from \$700,00 to \$1.00,000. For these reasons I do not concur in the recommendation of the Auditor Geograf.

reasons I do not concur in the recommendation of the Auditor General.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION.

The Commission has discharged its duties with industry and idelity.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Sergeant Conger and his aids are doing much

to disseminate useful knowledge.
THE STATE MILLETA.
We have thirty-six military companies formed

we have therey-six hinters in them a tax equal to three and one-half cents to each inhabitant is levied. The force is in splendid condition. During the last blennial period two successful and profitable encampinals have been think it ought to be, these annual encampments are nece sary to stimulate the members of the companies and render them proficient in drill on the field.

TOTAL TAXATION.

The aggregate appropriation required at your hends for the main enance of all existing State institutions and all the current expenses for the next two years will be \$600,00 less than amounts appropriated in 1887. If the direct tax is refunded tt will enable you to make a still further reduc-tion of \$425,500.

This information will be gratefully received

by the people. The total amount of taxation for all purposes, assessed and specific, in the State, exclusive of any contribution to the State, excusive of any contribution to the General Government, is about \$22,00,000. The total equalized valuation of the taxable property of the State is \$945,000,000. And it will be seen that taxation amounts to more than 2 per cent, upon this valuation. The legal rate of interest is established at 6 per cent, and it is fair to presume that average taxation and contributions of the contribution of the taxation of the contribution of the taxation of the taxation of the contribution of the taxation of per cent, and it is har to presume that aver-age investments do not earn a greater amount. And when we consider that taxation calls for 34 per cent, of the net earnings of property, it must be concelled that the loud protest against an increase is something more than what is sometimes termed the chronic grumbing of the taxpaver. The burden is not feit by men of wealth nor by prosperous business men, but it bears heavily upon agriculture. SWAMP LANDS. Questions connected with the swamp land

Questions connected with the swamp land grants have recently attracted unusual atten-tion. Under an act of Congress of Sept. 28, 18 9, more than 7,000,0.0 acres were platted and ten-dered to the State of Michigan under the condi-tions of the grant. On June 29, 1831, the Legis-lature accepted the grant with the conditions. About 1,5-8, 40 acres of the grant have since been claimed by the Government because of alleged irregularities in the survey. These lands that the Government refused to patent to the State have all been sold by the General Govern ment, homestended under the laws of Congress, and granted to ratirous.

It has been from the beginning the policy of

that been from the beginning the Dincy of the State to offer none of its swamp ands for sale until patents were received from the Gener-al Government; and further, the general law provides: "That none of these lands shall be subject to private entry until the same shall have been offered for sale at public auction."

But in 1883 the Legislature made an absolute But in 1833 the Legislature made an absolute and unconditional appropriation of 10,000 acres of swamp land to the county of Livingston for the purpose of straightening the channel of Cedar River; and in 1885 another like unconditional appropriation of 12,800 acres of swamp land was made to the counties of Shiawasses and Clinton for the purpose of improving Looking Glass River. Contracts for performing the work under both appropriations were made with E. W. Sparrow. The jobs were completed, accepted, and selection of land filed in the Lani Office. The entire selections were made from these lands in dispute between the General and State Governments. The land had been disposed of through sale and grant, some of them many years ago, by the General Government. The certificates from the Land Office were in the usual form, and patents were signed to more than 16,000 acres appropriwere signed to more than 6,000 a.res appropriated by the acts referred to before I was informed of the existing conditions. The Deputy Commissioner, confident that a dec sion of the Supreme Court required him to do so, had issued the certificates without a full and free conference with the Commissioner of the Land the certificates without a full and free conference with the Commissioner of the Land. Office, the Attorney General or the Governor When it was ascertained that we were patenting lands to which we had no patent, and, as I believe, in violation of the general policy of the State, I refused to sign patents to the balance of the appropriation, believing that the whole course that had been pursued in reference to these confectors are conference to

these particular appropriations was a mistake. After a full consultation with the Attorney General and the Commissioner of the Land Office, suits were commenced in the Circuit Court to set aside the patents and the selections made, and those cases are still pending.

If the State owns these lands and is going to discovered the selections of the selections of the selections.

originally platted to the State and that were afterward claimed by the Government. And I trust that the Legislature will take meas-ures to urge on the passage of that bill. We cannot afford to permit our citizens to be forever harnesed over the title to their posses-

sions.

As agents of the State we have felt under obligations to guard and protect the rights of the commonwealth. Something over 10 ,001 acres of these disputed lands are still held by different commonwealth. Something over 101,00 zeros of these disputed lands are still held by different railroad companies under grants made by Congress. Bell-ving that the biste has a title to them, and to assert that till-, and further, to prevent their passing from the railroad companies into the hands of purchasers, suits were commenced about a year ago, by in unction, to prevent the disposal of these lands by the railroad companies, and to hold them for the State if the courts should decide that our claim is a valid one. These suits are still pending and being pushed with vigor.

The swamp lands, to which we held undisputed title, are now all disposed of, and I desire to impress upon your minds the danger of making appropriations of land similar to those made in 1863 and 1855.

A bill has passed both houses of Congress and now awaits the action of the President, refunding to the States amounts paid under a law passed by Congress during the war levying a direct tax. This will give to Michigan 8425,283 if the bill becomes a law. The amount will be placed in the treasury to the credit of the general fund, and you are recommended to deduct this amount from the appropriation for general purposes.

purposes.

FISH CULTURE.

There can be no doubt that the effort of the Fish Commission is adding to the lood product and to the wealth of the State. I am confident that the game and fish warden and his deputies have been enabled to prevent much of the destruction that has heretofore embarrassed the efforts of the commission.

RAHAROADS AND RAHAROAD COMMISSIONERS.

We have within our borders 5,788 miles of completed roads, and according to the reports of the Commissioner of Railroads we find that the total cost of these roads was \$240,00,000, or an amount equal to one-fourth of the equalized value of all the taxable property paying specific taxes. In 1887 the Legislature authorized the Commissioner of Railroads to appoint a mechanical engineer as an assistant, whose duty it should be to examine the condition of engines, frogs, guards, switches, bridges, etc. The appointment was made, and I believe has been a great benefit to the roads and to the employes. The Governor recommends the Legislature to consider the propriety of appointing the commissioner and mechanical engineer a board of arbitration to assist in adjusting troubles should they arise between companies and men. ies and men.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION.
The Governor refers to the failure of the local The Governor refers to the failure of the local option law because of its unconstitutionality, and to the nullification by the Supreme Court of what he regards as some of the most valuable amendments to the tax law. He deplores the evils of intemperance and continues:

Estleving that the sentiment of a large portion of the State is ripe and ready for it, I commend to your consideration the passage of a local option law, if one can be devised free from constitutional objections. Entertaining sincere doubts as to this point, I desire to urge upon your careful attention the question of constitu-

your careful attention the question of constitu-tionality. Unfortunate, indeed, would it be to adop. measures relating to this subject that will again be overthrown by competent judicial

authority.

The evil to be confronted is a great and powerful one. It stalks abroad at noonday, and at night is doing its deadly work. Many saloons of the lower order are rendezvous for criminals. With a high hand it attempts to dictate measurements. the lower order are rendervous for criminals. With a high hand it attempts to dictate measures and to elect its friends to official position, it is so strong that good men sometimes bow down and obey its demands. But in some way, somehow, it must be met and restraints applied If our Constitution prohibits us from securing an efficient law for localities, it does not prohibit a general prohibitory law; and if we are denied other opportunities, no doubt in the future this course will be resorted to. Some amendments to the tax law should be made increasing the tax and to render its enforcement more certain. Compliaints against prosecuting attorneys for neglect in liquor cases are not infrequent. Possibly their duties may be more clearly deflued.

The tassage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within three miles of State educational institutions has been urged upon my attention, and while I am not yet prepared to recommend the adoption of this measure, yet its consideration in connection with the whole question is submitted to you for solution.

CONCLUSION.

As a rule, there is greater danger of our having too much rather than too little legislation.
Changes in the law should not be made except where some good result is to be attained. And upon no subject is it mere important that you refrain from amendments to existing laws than

The Governor says that he trusts occasion will not arise where his conscience and judgment will be at variance with legislative action, but if it should, duty must be, though reluctantly, In relation to pardons, I have in the main tollowed the role alopted two years ago. Fifteen have been pardoned from the several penal institutions, and the sentences of four have been

commuted. Advice to Writers.

The Yankee Blade gives the following good advice to writers for the press: Do not write an editor to ask if he will accept an article. It is impossible for him to answer your question until he has read your article.

Do not write an editor, "If this MS. is found unavailable inform me, and I will forward stamps for its return.' You should remember that it costs an editor a stamp, as well as valuable time, to write you.

Do not write a long letter with your MS. A long letter is almost an infallible indication that you are an amateur.

Do not denounce an editor for rejecting a MS. None but amateurs do this. Professional writers expect to have many MSS, returned. Do not write on both sides of the

sheet. No article thus written ever will be accepted. Do not roll your MS. No printer would set up a rolled MS., if any editor

should accept it.

Write plainly, spell correctly, conform strictly to the best grammatical usage, rewrite, condense and eliminate. After taking the utmost pains, never be discouraged if a MS, is returned. Send it to other editors until it is accepted.

A Memory Lesson.

Tom-I've just been studying my memory lesson. The author treats the subject in a very simple and effective manner. You'd be surprised to know how much my memory is improved since I began to study this litle book. Dick-Who is the author?

Tom-The author; let me see. I did know, but I must have torgotten. I'll look it up when I get home. - Yankee Blade.

Folled Again.

Hero (modern drama)-Great heavens! My rival has just arranged to convey the fatal paper to Irene's father. Lost! Lost! Lost!

Stanch Friend-I fear the worst. But stay! How sends he the paper? "By a messenger boy."

"Ha! I have it! Give the boy a

Bruised and battered wife-Your Honor, Rufus didn't do this. Lord bless you, there ain't a kinder husband Police Magistrate-How did you get

those black eyes and all those swellings. and discolorations on your face if the

Wife-Them's-them's mumps, your

FASHION has been described as the race of the rich to get away from the